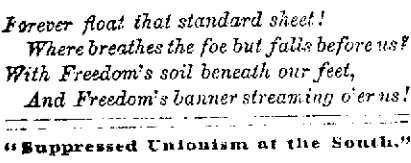


The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Friday Evening, March 14, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



"Suppressed Unionism at the South."

After Nashville was taken and occupied by our troops, the accounts from there of the number of union men who appeared, occasioned a hope in the loyal states, that the secessionists in the south might be found in a minority, as our armies advanced. The favorite theory was the original secessionists were a class of more rigorous and reckless people, who, although in a minority, had by their superior tact and will driven the more peaceable union men into rebellion.

We are constrained to believe, from reading an extensive correspondence from Nashville, that this is not the case, and that the "suppressed or dormant union sentiment" may be set down as a mistake. It is also a fact, to which all letter writers testify, that the union army, and especially its officers, have been particularly tender of the feelings of the people of Nashville, so that every opportunity has been given to promote a revival of the union sentiment. Private property has been respected, and no one not in the rebel army has been molested, no matter how strong his sentiments of hostility to the government might be.

It is true that at the beginning of the rebellion Tennessee voted strongly against secession, but gradually a change has come over the people, until they are nearly unanimous in favor of a southern confederacy. A letter writer says:

"A prominent union man and voluntary exile for six months past, who came up on the same boat with me from Fort Donelson, tells me that he has been amazed since his return to find how completely the secessionist has swept over the community, carrying away men whom he supposed no storm of fanaticism could ever shake from their allegiance."

This being the case at Nashville, we may well imagine the unanimity in favor of the rebellion which must prevail in the states farther south. As our army advances amid such people as this, something more must be done, beside driving out the rebel army—a government of some sort must be left behind, and a power to sustain it. What shall it be? It can be nothing else, but a military government, with a standing army to enforce its decrees. To this complexion things will come, and we may as well now make up our minds to it, as to indulge in expectations not warranted by facts.

The contemplation of a large moiety of the republic governed by absolute power, for an indefinite number of years, is not pleasant. It suggests dangers to the liberties of the whole country, which have always followed such a government, where it remains any considerable length of time. And it also suggests the enquiry if there is no road out of this dilemma. We believe there is none, except the absolute and immediate destruction, by the war power of the country, of the cause of the perils which surround the country—we mean the institution of slavery. That is the cure and the only one, because it is the sole animating principle of the rebellion, and we can never return to our normal condition of a democratic republic without adopting it. All other measures are mere palliatives, which will involve us deeper and deeper in trouble, which will finally end in the disruption of the republic.

We of the north-west have a greater interest in this subject than the east, because we are on the great Mississippi highway, which we have resolved shall never belong to a foreign power, and it becomes us to dispassionately consider how the rebellion may be crushed in the speediest and most effectual manner.

A SENSIBLE ASSEMBLY.—The assembly, on Thursday, tabled the senate resolutions instructing our senators and representatives in congress to urge the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The Journal states that all the democratic Union democrats, and several republicans voted in the affirmative.—*Waukegan News.*

If it pleases the News to put the democratic members of the assembly on record against a repeal of the fugitive slave law, we will find no fault with its taste. After urging the repeal of the state rights resolutions and the personal liberty bill, the vote against a repeal of the fugitive slave law (in which the democratic members of the senate preceded their political associates in the house), demonstrates that the democracy represented and applauded by the News has lost none of its old love for slavery and abated nothing in its former servility to the slave power. By all means, let it be understood by the people of Wisconsin that the democratic members of the legislature, and at least a portion of the democratic press of the state, are still the adherents and supporters of slavery and resist the repeal of the most infamous law of modern days.

As soon as we can see the vote on this question we will give the few republicans who have disgraced themselves the benefit of a public record of their position.

Nearly 900,000 persons, four and a half per cent. of our population, are, says the London Spectator, now receiving parish relief; a terrible background to all our pictures of English prosperity.

From the Tenth Regiment.

Camp A. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., March 7, 1862.

As it is some time since I have written you, I thought I could not better occupy my time than in writing again.

I wrote last from Bowling Green, since which time we have moved forward, and taken the city of Nashville without bloodshed; but could any of the Wisconsinites who witnessed the departure of the 10th from Milwaukee now see the decreased condition of it, they would certainly think we had done nothing but fight ever since we left Bacon Creek. When we arrived at this place there were but four hundred and sixty men fit for duty, the rest all being behind. This trip is the worst place to walk over I ever saw; it not only causes the feet to blister, but it lames them.

The first day's march from Bowling Green was through a hard rain storm, and to finish off the day's march with, we forced a stream, caused by the rain, that was over knee deep. When we arrived at Franklin we were quartered in houses, where we soon had roaring fires, and were busily engaged in drying ourselves. We arrived there about two o'clock, after a march of near fifteen miles. Next morning the sun arose clear and bright, and we were soon on our way. We crossed the state line after going about seven miles. That day we marched fifteen miles, camping but a short distance from a small town called Michelsville. In the night the wind arose and blew down a good many tents. Others were taken down to keep them from being blown down. Next day we marched twenty-two miles, and camped within ten miles of the city, without picking tents, as it was the order to proceed next morning at three o'clock. Accordingly, at three o'clock we again started, the 19th taking the lead, but for some reason (unknown to me) when within two miles of the city, we were counter-marched two miles and camped. We staid in camp near two days, when we struck tents and crossed the river to our present quarters. The rebels did not make anything by destroying the bridges, for we crossed just about as quick and easy as though the bridges were there. The river is full of steamboats, and more coming every day, loaded with soldiers.

The country we passed through is of the best kind, very rich and productive, and a good portion of it under cultivation. The general appearance of the country is that of thrift and prosperity. I saw some of the handsomest country residences that I have seen since I started. The only drawback on their perfectness is the inevitable fireplace and chimney. To one not accustomed to them they look old, and detract much from the beauty of a house. Nearly all the grounds are set out with cedar, nicely pruned, making a beautiful scene.

When we camped on the other side of the river, I went to a private house and bought my breakfast. The owner was a secessionist, and the only one I had seen or heard of (I have since seen several) who would avow himself as such. He said, "There is no use in denying it, all are of the same stripe. When the first excitement first broke upon the seceding of Tennessee, a great many leading men among rebel flags, hurried for Jeff Davis, and now these very men are the very first to turn Unionist, and were very officious in informing us who were rebels." As for himself, he despised such men. He paid \$15,000 for his residence; he did business as a produce merchant in Nashville. There was but little land attached to his place.

Those who write have to be pretty careful what they write, as no news of the movements or intended movements of the army is allowed to transpire. We get the Louisville Journal here, but the news is very meagre.

When the railroad bridge was destroyed, there were one hundred and two cannon upon it, and they were all thrown into the river. Six miles below here there were eighty-two more spiked and thrown into the river.

The first week after we camped here, prisoners and deserters were constantly brought in. They reported the rebel army completely demoralized and useless, that it would be impossible for their leaders to prevail upon them to stand before us. How true it is, I cannot say. Our pickets have been twice attacked and driven in by marauding bands of Texan Rangers, whose lurking place was a small town, ten miles below here; but since the town has been taken everything has been quiet. One cavalry captain and an orderly sergeant were killed. The captain was killed outright, all his clothes taken, his money and sword taken; in short, he was completely stripped to his shirt and pants. When the town was taken, they captured a man with some of the captain's property upon his person. The 10th is out on picket now. Day before yesterday one of Gen. Nelson's division was shot, by sentence of court martial.

I have written all that is interesting, and have pretty nearly filled the sheet, so I'll close. I'm in good health, much better than when we arrived here. G. H.

USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL.—The Butterut chivalry have at last become useful members of the military society at Camp Douglas. Heretofore they have considered that the scene of enjoyment in the circumstances under which they are placed, was to eat Uncle Sam's rations and damn the abolitionists. Yesterday afternoon we noticed several squads at work with shovels and spades, endeavoring to cut a channel for the escape of water which the camp is flooded.—*Chicago Journal.*

The gasconade of the Virginia chivalry received an awful rebuke at Roanoke. The Richmond Blues are composed entirely of young Virginia blonds. After the battle great stories were told of their feats of dashing and unexampled heroism. They were reported all killed but seven, and the Spartan band received high encomiums from the southern press. It now appears that the loss of the company was two killed and five wounded, and that their activity was principally demonstrated in an early runaway. Instead of great feats, they displayed great fecks. They are all wild and no bottom.

Charles J. Faulkner, of Va., has written a letter, in which he indignantly denies that he is a Union man.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE. Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 13. Tug Leslie went down to Oquendo, yesterday, to bring a large scow, shears and machinery for removing the cannon from the abandoned rebel batteries.

A large number of shells have been found in the rebel magazines. They were neatly packed in fine saw wood, which is said to be an excellent plan to keep the powder dry and prevent a premature explosion.

House.—After some debate the first section of the tax bill was amended by giving the commissioners of internal revenues the franking privilege.

A proposition to collect the federal taxes through state machinery was for a long time discussed, one side arguing that this would be cheaper and better, and the other that it was impracticable and worthless.

Senators.—Senator Davis asked that the case of Mr. Powell be taken up. Mr. D. subsequently withdrew the request.

Mr. Dixon offered a resolution that the court on naval affairs be instructed to enquire what is necessary to be done in regard to John Davis, whose distinguished bravery has been brought to the notice of government by the report of Com. Dupont. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Kennedy offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate by what law the naval academy was removed to Newport, R. I., and the reasons for such removal, and whether such reasons still exist. The resolution expressing the thanks of congress to Capt. A. H. Foote, officers and men of the western flotilla, was taken up.

Mr. Grimes spoke in its favor. The resolution was passed. The resolution of thanks to Lieut. Worden and the officers and crew of the Monitor was then taken up and passed.

WASHINGTON, March 13. The steamers Argo and Fulton, which for some months past have been used for government transports will resume their trips, carrying the mails between New York, Southampton and Havre. The resumption of service will begin on the 29th inst.

St. Louis, March 13. A private letter received to-day from officers in Gen. Curtis's army says that the rebels in force are still in the rear of the federal army, and another battle is soon expected.

In the late fight at Sugar Creek, the fourth division stood the brunt of the battle. The 4th and 9th Iowa and the 3d Iowa batteries are terribly cut up. One hundred and eighty out of 300 in the 4th Iowa were killed and wounded. Every field officer in Dodge's brigade was wounded. Gen. Dodge had three horses killed under him and one wounded. Capt. Burton and Burman and Lieutenant Critchenden were wounded. Lieut. Jackson was killed.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, March 13. Latest via Queenstown.—Breadstuffs dull, wheat quiet and steady, provisions steady and unchanged.

VIENNA, March 13.

The journey of Arch Duke Maximilian to Paris and London has been abandoned. Negotiations for his candidacy for the throne of Mexico having encountered difficulties.

MADRID, March 13.

According to advices from Tangier the lieutenant of the Sumter has been released. The federal ships are still watching the Sumter, which remains stationary at Gibraltar.

PARIS, March 13.

The discussion in the French Chambers excites the greatest interest. Prince Napoleon had asked for the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope. Sagrariere, the known confidant of the Emperor, spoke in favor of the temporal power. The minority declared that it would explain the policy of the government on a future occasion.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.

Returns are received from all but eight towns in the state. The following is the vote—Berry 31,374, Stark 27,374, Wheeler 1,533. Berry's majority is not far from 2,000.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Gen. Fremont is expected to arrive here to-day. Already a new German regiment is partially raised in New York to accompany him to East Tennessee.

Two men belonging to a Wisconsin regiment in Gen. Smith's division were poisoned by drinking water from a well that had been poisoned by the rebels. It is thought that neither will survive. Their names are Sergt. Curtis, Co. E, and private Williams, Co. K. Curtis served through the Mexican war. All the men have been prohibited drinking from old wells, and new ones are being dug.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale from the naval committee reported back the resolution to authorize the secretary of the navy to make equitable arrangements with contractors for steam machinery who have failed to perform their contracts. Passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the military committee reported a joint resolution authorizing the president to assign the command of troops in the same field or division, without regard to seniority. It also gives the president power to dismiss any officer from the service if he sees fit, without court martial.

Mr. Sherman objected to the latter portion, giving the President too much power. Mr. McDougal also objected. The resolution was laid over.

CHICAGO, March 13.

Special to Times from Cairo says: heavy cannonading was heard to-day, in the direction of New Said. Steamer Lake Erie number two says it was heard very distinctly at Columbus from four to ten this morning.

The Markets.

New York, March 14. Flour receipts 12,000 barrels, market dull, and prices fairly buyers. 5,250,55 super western, 5,500,55 common, 5,250,55 extra western. Wheat receipts 6,566 bushels; market without material change. Little more inquiry.

According to the letter of M. F. Maury

the rebels are secretly building somewhere one hundred steam gunboats of the following dimensions: 112 feet long, 21 feet beam, 11 tons burden, and 6 feet draft. Their armament is to be one 9-inch gun forward, and a 32 pounder aft. They are to be ready about the 1st of June.

The New Postmaster at Nashville.

Mr. John Lylett, an old and patriotic citizen of Nashville, Tenn., has been commissioned as postmaster in that city. An excellent appointment.

The New Albany Referee tells of a smart

boy in one of the city Sabbath schools, who, upon being asked by his teacher, "What is the chief end of man?" answered, "The end that his head is on."

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Opposite Views of Policy.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

There are two parties in Washington and throughout the country, taking somewhat opposite views respecting the mode of conducting this war. The one party is anxious still to conciliate the south, and not to strike blows so heavy as to exasperate them beyond all hope of reconciliation. They think that if they make a great show of strength, so as to convince them of the hopelessness of their achieving their object by force of arms, and if we can satisfy them that we are still their friends, and have no disposition either directly or indirectly, to interfere with their slaves, but on the contrary are rather disposed to aid them in keeping their slaves in bondage, we may regain the confidence of the south, and lure them back again into the Union. Persuasion alone can do this. There must be a tremendous military display and some signal victories, to convince the seceders of the power of the general government. And then, when the prodigal is starving among the swine, we must next lure him with the best robe and the fatted calf.—Men whose patriotism is undoubted take this view. It is, unquestionably, the true one, the very one which we ought to follow, while he is still disposed to push the war with vigor for the accomplishment of this end.

THE SERIOUS CHARACTER OF THE REBELLION.

There is another party in Washington and throughout the country, who take a different view. They regard the rebellion in a far more serious light. To them it is an atrocious and desperate crime, which has been the slow growth of years. The leaders of the rebellion, men of the highest position in rank, wealth and abilities, have staked upon the issue of the conflict their earthly all. With almost maniacal energy they have summoned every resource at their disposal to demolish the constitution of the United States. Upon these ruins of our free institutions they would reconstruct another government in the hands of a slaveholding oligarchy.

Like aristocratic oligarchies of the Venetian Doges would develop greater power, and gradually extend its sway over all the middle and eastern states, leaving New England outside, helpless in its weakness, and of necessity tributary to the tremendous power of the new government, which could at any time invade New England with her armies. They say that it is a marvel that this plan has not succeeded. Many influential men in the north were in sympathy with it. Many leading papers were ready to advocate it. Nothing but the simultaneous and almost miraculous uprising of the masses of the north after the fall of Sumter, checked its career.

A prominent member of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet and of his last evening that day to-day he attended the cabinet meetings, almost in anguish, alike appalled by the eagerness and exultation of the south in the successful progress of their plans, and by the apparent apathy of the north, which seemed both blind and deaf.

These men affirm that even now the rebellion is a far more fearful reality than many imagine; that the leaders are men of great administrative power, impelled by the energies of despair; that millions of money are yet to be expended in defence of our country, and thousands of lives to be sacrificed. They say that this force is powerful to do what will, and must be assailed with all the force at our command.

I think these are the views entertained by Secretary Stanton.

Had these views been cherished by those who had command of our armies at the commencement of this strife, in their view, it can hardly be doubted that the strife would now have been at an end. Had the decree been issued: "Our country is in peril, and every man who will rush to its rescue, black or white, bond or free, shall be honored and rewarded," the battle would have soon been over.

ERRORS OF OUR MILITARY OFFICERS.

I am in possession of information which allows me to say, without any fear of contradiction from any military officer in Washington, that had the Generals known, as they now know, what was the real condition of the rebels at Manassas last December, there would have been an immediate advance, and the rebels would have been driven from their strongholds in utter rout. Why did we not know this? The answer to this question is very instructive.

In all Napoleon's wars he found no difficulty in obtaining the most accurate information respecting his foes. He was fighting for the rights of the people against a usurper. Every man on the continent, the people knew, as by instinct, that he was their friend. Consequently they were ever crowding to his camp with intelligence, and ready to act as guides.—Now, there were tens of thousands of men in the vicinity of Manassas, many of whom were white men, and nearly all partially white, who were men of energy, and who were our friends, eagerly watching for our coming. Familiar with every ravine, and morass, and forest path, no earthly power could have kept them from escaping to our camp, if with insanity almost unparalleled in the history of the world, we had not discouraged them from coming.

Will future ages believe that, under these circumstances, some of our Generals issued orders not to allow these, our friends, to enter our lines? Others, like Gen. Stone, when one of these men happened to get within the lines, would allow the man called his master, though a rebel against our flag, to ride into our camp, and there, under the stars and stripes, to which the patriot had fled for protection, to tie a rope around his neck and trot off, dragging him back to bondage. As soon as this wretched victim of this insane policy was again within the intrenchments of Manassas he was scourged, as an example to others to behave how they carried intelligence to the stars and stripes. And then, with his back lacerated with the lash from neck to heels, he was driven into the trenches, to throw up the policy which has been pursued, and no one can tell how many thousands of valuable lives.

EFFECTS OF A TIMOROUS POLICY.

We wonder not that a French writer has remarked that "such a mode of conducting war excites the contempt of every military man in Europe." And we wonder not that God should frown upon such outrages.—There was no necessity for any act of emancipation; simply the cordial welcome to our lines of every man ready to aid in the defence of our imperiled country would have given us that information which, last December, would have placed Manassas, and all its stores, in our hands. Millions upon millions of the enemy have lost by the policy which has been pursued, and no one can tell how many thousands of valuable lives.

An advance immediately is next to impossible. To send our friends to storm these batteries, wading knee deep through the mire, and dragging their guns up to the axles in mud, would be cruel indeed. When the dreadful day shall come, as come now ere long it must, when the assault is to be made, which will send grief to thousands of homes, we must, to secure success, have in our favor roads over which our troops can pass with some rapidity. Such

roads we shall now, within a few weeks, have. And then, probably, after the loss of three months of time, and a vastly increased expenditure of treasure and blood, Manassas will fall into our hands. And it must not be forgotten that the successful defence presented so long at Manassas has emboldened the foe in all other parts of the field. The past has gone. Let us learn wisdom from the sad lesson it has taught us.

The Sixteenth Wisconsin.

This regiment numbers 1,047 men, is splendidly equipped, and is not at all inferior to any of the magnificent regiments which Wisconsin has immortalized herself by raising. The organization is as follows:

Colonel—Benjamin Allen.
Lieutenant Colonel—Cassius Fairchild.
Major—Thomas Reynolds.
Adjutant—George M. Sabin.
Quartermaster—J. E. Jones.
Surgeon—George W. Eastman.
First Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Rogers.
Second—J. A. Torrey.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Almond D. Gray.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Frank Darling.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

Company A—Captain, Edward Saxa; First Lieutenant, Oscar P. Silver; Second Lieutenant, Geo. A. Sperr.

Company B—Captain, George H. Fox; First Lieutenant, Sidney B. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, James O. Hazleton.

Company C—Captain, Horace D. Patch; First Lieutenant, John D. Daley; Second Lieutenant, Patrick Hovey.

Company D—Captain, Oliver D. Pease; First Lieutenant, Edwin B. Roys; Second Lieutenant, A. C. Greene.

Company E—Captain, Wm. F. Davis; First Lieutenant, Charles White; Second Lieutenant, Wm. D. Niles.

Company F—Capt., Harrison V. Train; First Lieutenant, John Lyburn; Second Lieutenant, Borram E. Stevens.

Company G—Captain, John R. Wheeler; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Bond; Second Lieutenant, Cyrus A. Allen.

Company H—Captain Henry G. Webb; First Lieutenant, Henry M. Bercroft; Second Lieutenant, John Lewis.

Company I—Captain, Sylvester W. Osborn; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Vail; Second Lieutenant, D. G. Curran.

Company K—Captain, Geo. C. Williams; First Lieutenant, Richard P. Dorickson; Second Lieutenant, David F. Vail.

PETERSBURG, March 13.

Richmond and Norfolk are placed under martial law.

The Richmond Examiner of yesterday says that considerable uneasiness was felt at the reports of our forces falling back from Manassas and upper Potomac. Positive assurance is given that these movements are purely strategic, and not made on account of any pressure by the enemy.—Points for a new line of defence are not selected, but it is thought they will extend from Staunton to Gordonsville.

The Richmond Examiner contains a severe article on Gov. Leitch, for his recent proclamation calling upon the whole body of militia to turn out. It says this is calculated to breed disloyalty.

The nomination of Gen. Lee as commanding general of the rebel army, was sent to the senate.

The Messia Times, of the 9th, gives a report of a revolution in New Mexico against the federal authority, and that Mr. Otero is leading the movement.

The Kentucky legislature adjourns on Monday to the 24th of November.

Gov. Johnson, Etheridge, and Maynard left for Nashville to-day.

The Nashville Patriot says that Parson Brownlow is on his way to Nashville, with a pass through the rebel lines from Jeff Davis. Brownlow is reported ill with the consumption.

PORT MONROE, March 12. The following is taken from southern papers: In the rebel house of representatives on Monday, a resolution was passed advising the planters to withdraw from cultivating cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions, hogs, cattle &c.

The senate passed a bill organizing a supreme court.

The president sent in a message to congress that he had suspended Floyd and Fillow from their commands, and they could give more satisfactory account of the Donelson affair.

Nothing new at Manassas. The rebels have retired towards Gordonsville. They rest with their advance at the Pope Dam river, their camps extending back to Gordonsville, twelve miles.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Monitor, which did good service in repulsing the rebel iron-clad vessel, the Merrimack, had on board four hundred forged shot, each weighing 134 pounds, and costing \$47, or \$18,800 in the aggregate. These shot are a novelty in war-missiles.

SUBBED AGAIN.—The rebel commissioners have been snubbed by being denied any space for goods in the great London exhibition. The authorities refused on the ground that the southern states are supposed to be under the government at Washington, and no goods can be received without the sanction of the United States commissaries.

No less than 40 of the rebel prisoners sent to Indianapolis have died since there arrived there.

A meeting of workmen, held recently in Newhall, Edgeware road, London, unanimously resolved that Messrs. Mason and Slidell "were the sworn enemies of the social and political rights of the working classes of all countries." Another resolution was passed, strongly in favor of the federal government, and it was resolved to forward the resolutions to Mr. Adams, the American minister.

England will want between forty and forty-five millions of bushels of wheat between now and the coming harvest, according to calculations just made by the Mark Lane Express.

It is stated by a Paris correspondent of the London Star that Archbishop Hughes is a candidate for Pope of Rome, and that the French Emperor is his chief backer.

The leading rebels of the south are now urging the destruction of cotton and tobacco. Why don't you defend them, rebels? Haven't you heard that the cowardly Yankees won't fight?—*Louisville Journal.*

SWEETENING.—The Canadians are preparing to make large quantities of maple sugar this spring. It will sell there at ten cents per pound, and is regarded as better than the common brown sugar, which commands a higher price.

WEIGHT OF PRIZE GRAIN IN IRELAND.—At the last winter show of the Royal Dublin society, the prize wheat weighed 61 lbs. per bushel; barley 67 lbs.; white oats 42 lbs.; and black oats 40 lbs. We can raise better wheat here, but the barley and oats are much superior to any raised in America—at least that we have ever seen.

AN EXCITING DISASTER.—Early on Saturday morning, while a train of nine cars on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroad was being passed on board the International, which crosses the river from Fort Erie to Buffalo as a ferry boat, an accident occurred of the most exciting description.

The train of cars with a locomotive in the rear, was passing down an inclined plane or bridge on to the boat. At the point where the strain is the greatest upon the locomotive, the ring holding the train to the engine gave way and nine loaded cars ran down on to the boat with great power, breaking an oak timber fourteen inches square, placed in the stern of the boat as a bumper, to prevent the cars running into the river, carrying out the end of the boat and precipitating two of the cars into the river, one loaded with sixty barrels of pork, the other with fourteen head of cattle, and breaking up others in the train. The car loaded with pork was broken into the river, and floated down the current, the broken car lodging in shallow water near the shore, some fifty rods below. The car containing cattle struck endways in the water, some 14 feet deep, causing a most hideous roar to come forth from the living animals, and a terrible struggle within the narrow limits to which they were confined. The hands of the boat immediately made fast a rope to the door of the car and wrenched it open, giving freedom to five of the poor brutes, who swam ashore. The other nine were drowned. Small boats were busy yesterday gathering up the wreck of the car, the balance going down the current of the river, where it will not, probably, stop short of the whirpool below the falls. The damage to cars and property amounts to several thousand dollars. The wonder is, that the entire train was not forced into the river.—*Buffalo Express.*

DIED.

On the 13th, of Diphtheria, IDA ADEL, the only child of Arvid and Anna Adell, aged three years, two months and two days.

The funeral will be held at the M. E. Church, on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at
McKey & Bro's Mammoth Store,
East side Main street,
Sign Golden Sheep.

SPRING GOODS AT WHEELOCK'S

THIS day received, a fresh supply of Assorted Pickles, Pickled Lobsters, Fresh Lobsters, Clams, Mackerel, Sardines, Fresh Pineapples, Peaches, Lion-Blackberries, Red Raspberries, Water-berries, Currants, and all kinds of Fruit, and also, Peas, Potatoes, Grapes, Siberian Apples, and Currant Jellies; Tomato, Mince, and Apple Sauce, and all kinds of Pickles, Worcestershire, London Club and Anchovy Sauce; French Mustard, &c.

All the above Goods, at reduced prices.—*See*
March 13th 1862. *mer13adv2m*

GREAT SALE

OF

Dry Goods at Cost!

FOR

Fifteen Days Only

at the store of

RIORDAN & LEECH.

I am determined to

Clean Out our Present Stock

at

Cephalic Pills
CURE FOR
Nervous Headache
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing Neuralgia and Headache to which females are so subject. They not only upon the bowels, removing constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have presented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer to the child.

Beware of Counterfeits!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.
Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS,

will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEDDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials were unobscured by Mr. Spalding, they are not counterfeited, and are the only ones of this truly scientific discovery.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more of them.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Sent the Pills by mail, and oblige

Yours respectfully,
JOHN B. HAYES.

MASSVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. They have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKES.

HAYESVILLE, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. HAYES.

P. B. Hayes used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

SPENCE CHASE, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,
January 18, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. HAYES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, FRANKLIN CO., Ohio,
January 9, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

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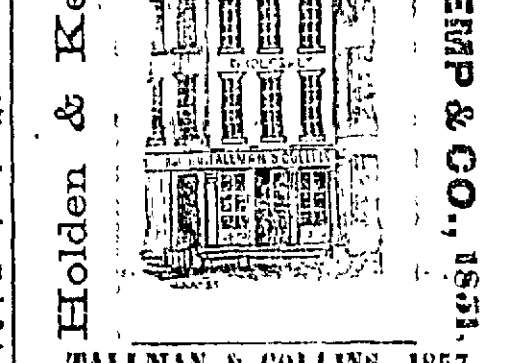
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W. H. TALLMAN, W. COLLINS
EMPIRE DRUG STORE
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
HOLDEN & KEMP CO.,
PROPRIETORS.



TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857.
DEALERS IN
East Indian, European & American
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye
Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians'
Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors for Med-
ical and Domestic Use, and all other Goods
on hand or to order.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respectfully solicited.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

A Great National Work.

Something for Every Citizen, Every Fireside.

NO MAN, NO FAMILY, NO OFFICE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

The only Correct and Complete

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION

AND THE

WAR FOR THE UNION.

A History of the

Rise and Progress of the Rebellion,

and

Comprehensive Narrative of Events and Incidents, from the First Surrender of the Rebels to the Present Time.

TOGETHER WITH IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AND EXTRACTS FROM CONGRESS.

In Weekly Parts, 32 pages, large type, Price 10 Cents.

A full and complete history of the rebellion, from its origin to the present time. It is a work of great value to every citizen, and is the only correct and complete history of the war.

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LEGAL.
Circuit Court for Rock County.
In re: **Sherrill's Foreclosure Sale.**
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
Circuit Court for the County of Rock.
Richard E. Holcomb, plaintiff, against Lucia O. Fisher, Rachael O. Fisher, Sylvester Talbot, Walter O. Fisher, Wm. H. Fisher, George H. Fisher, John H. Fisher, Oliver, John Olinstead and Olinstead heirs, Warren Hodgdon, Augustus Hodgdon, James H. Hodgdon, John H. Hodgdon, John H. Hodgdon, Newcomb, John Olinstead, Nathan D. Parker, Nathaniel O. Parker, Barrett H. Smith, James Kellier, Henry Hodgdon, John H. Fisher, John H. Fisher, John H. Fisher, William Olinstead, James W. Olinstead and Joseph H. Olinstead, defendants.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the Circuit Court for the County of Rock, in and for the State of Wisconsin, in the above entitled cause, to wit: that the said foreclosed premises, to wit: the south half of section one (1) in town two (2) north, range twelve (12) east, containing one hundred and thirty-two (132) acres, more or less, and being in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, shall be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the City of Janesville, in said County, on

THE 20th DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

at two o'clock P. M. all those parcels of land situate in the County of Janesville, in the State of Wisconsin, to wit: the south half of section one (1) in town two (2) north, range twelve (12) east, containing one hundred and thirty-two (132) acres, more or less, and being in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, as known as the Western Rock County, in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, to wit: the south half of section one (1) in town two (2) north, range twelve (12) east, containing one hundred and thirty-two (132) acres, more or less, and being in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, as known as the Western Rock County, in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, to wit: the south half of section one (1) in town two (2) north, range twelve (12) east, containing one hundred and thirty-two (132) acres, more or less, and being in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, as known as the Western Rock County, in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, to 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ROCK COUNTY.
 John J. Knox, esq. Jaz
 W. Abbott, Wm S. Irlat
 sale and foreclosure
 county, made on the 31
 as above named plaintiff.
 defendants, I shall sell as
 bidder, on
 MARCH, 1862,
 of that day, on the side-
 bank of Wisconsin, in the
 Wisconsin, all that cer-
 ticate, lying and being in
 of lot 3, block 28 in
 of so much thereof as
 the amount due to said
 agent.
 M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
 File. qut93dm
 ROCK COUNTY.
 CHAS. C.

[illegible]

of said water, beginning
 southerly from the easterly
 corner of the Janelville
 Water-works formerly by Charles
 Watson on said water power,
 of a piece of land conveyed
 to him Martin O. Walker and
 John and P. A. Old on the
 14th day of February, 1849,
 thence southerly along
 the line of said land, and
 thence easterly parallel
 to said line, to a point in
 said land so conveyed to said
 John and P. A. Old on the
 14th day of February, A. D.
 1849, thence northerly along
 the line of said land to the
 southeast corner of said
 land, and thence southerly
 on the line of said land to
 the line of said water-works
 on the 27th, 1849, thence
 easterly, (excepting and re-

ity take in width along said conveyed), and also the perpendicular surface inches of the same, as aforesaid, and the premises hereby comprised, which the said parties have the right to use upon, or water sufficient to place a pipe equal to the aforesaid head, meaning interest in the above described Water Power that was conveyed to M. Norton by deed on the 10th day of August, 1850, and under and water power conveyed to M. C. Smith. This conveyance of the covenants, conditions, and stipulations hereinbefore in proportion to the Water Power proceeds from a Harbort and Oakes & Co. deed, bearing date, our February 27th, our 80th, 1850.

J. M. PITMAN, Sheriff.

Be Atty. dc19G3n

FOR ROCK COUNTY.
JOSIAH RICE, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN LESTER Blanchard, Anna
Small and Lucy C. R. Whit-
comb, Defendants.
The circuit court in and for
Rock county, Wisconsin, do hereby
decree, in favor of the above
plaintiff, that the above named defen-
dants, to the best of his knowl-
edge, have no title in or claim
to the premises, to-wit: the north
half of the city of Janesville,
Wisconsin, the following
to-wit: five lots of that cer-
tainly situated, lying and
containing more or less, in
the west half of the south-
east quarter of the northwest
corner of the city of Janesville,
to-wit: lots twelve (12) east, contain-
ing more or less.—Dated December
31, A. D. 1911.
J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff
of Rock County,
de3043m

[illegible]

of a judgment and decree rendered in the above entitled case of December, A D 1891, in plaintiff and against the above said public entity, to the

of MARCH, 1892,

beginning of that day, in front of P. Hoyt & Co., on the corner of Third and City of Janesville, Wisconsin, the premises, or so necessary to pay the said judgment, of said sale, to wit:

Eight (8) blocks of land situated in the City of Janesville, Rock county, and distinguished as lots numbered eight (8) of block thirty-eight, in the City of Janesville, Rock county, Wis.

S. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County.

OF WISCONSIN,

FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Richardson Cameron, Margaret Adair, Frank Cameron, Mary A. Cameron, P. W. Dickey, Benjamin

res in the above entitled action
by 1861, in favor of the above
the defendants above named,
the said defendants, the said
of the said of the Myers' Home,
of Jamaica, Inc, said county
AT P. MARCH, 1862,
In the forenoon of that day,
the said, the said, the said,
the said or tract of land situated,
in of Plymouth, in the county
of Maine, and known and distin-
guished by the name of the south-
west township number two,
containing eighty acres; or
the said, the said, the said,
of said said, the said, the said,
S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff Rock Co., do hereby
sell, Pile Atty's, do hereby

[illegible]